



Material Safety Data Sheet

[OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200]

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MSDS R

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Types: QUIKRETE® POWDERED CONCENTRATES (SERIES I)

<u>QUIKRETE® Concentrate Name</u>	<u>Code #</u>	<u>QUIKRETE® Concentrate Name</u>	<u>Code #</u>
MASONRY COATING CONCENTRATE	5950-35	NON-SHRINK GP GROUT CONCENTRATE	5902-51
NS PRECISION GROUT CONCENTRATE	5902-50	HYDRAULIC WATER-STOP CONCENTRATE	5901-41
GLASS BLOCK MORTAR CONCENTRATE	5942-00	SELF LEVELING FLOOR RESURFACER,	
FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE CONCENTRATE	5991-60	NORMAL SET CONCENTRATE	5910-30
FOAM COATING CONCENTRATE	5992-40	RAPID ROAD REPAIR CONCENTRATE	5904-40
EX. USE ANCHORING CEMENT CONCENTRATE	5900-50	FASTSET™ NON-SHRINK GROUT CONCENTRATE	5902-45
FASTSET™ CEMENT CONCENTRATE	5990-05	FASTSET™ REPAIR MORTAR CONCENTRATE	5900-45
SPECIAL ACCELERATOR CONCENTRATE	5924-00	SPECIAL RETARDER CONCENTRATE	5923-00
HYDRAULIC WATER-STOP CONCENTRATE, WHITE			5901-41

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

These QUIKRETE® powdered concentrates contain crystalline silica either from the intentional addition of silica sand to the concentrate, from impurities in other raw materials, or due to low levels of contamination occurring during the manufacturing process.

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	PEL (OSHA) mg/M ³	TLV (ACGIH) mg/M ³
Silica Sand, crystalline	14808-60-7	10 % SiO ₂ + 2	0.05 (respirable)
May contain one or more of the following:			
Calcium Sulfate	10101-41-4	5	5
Pulverized Limestone	01317-65-3	5	5
Aluminum powder	07429-90-5	5	5
Fly Ash	58131-74-8	5	5

Other Limits: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Recommended standard maximum permissible concentration = 0.05 mg/M³ (respirable free silica) as determined by a full-shift sample up to 10-hour working day, 40-hour work week. See NIOSH Criteria for a Recommended Standard Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Solubility in Water: Insoluble to slightly soluble in water

Appearance and Odor: White to gray -No odor.

THE QUIKRETE® COMPANIES

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SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammability: Noncombustible and not explosive.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable.**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, oxygen difluoride, may cause fires.**Hazardous Decomposition or By-products:** Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will Not Occur.**Condition to Avoid:** None

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

The product contains silica particles that may be broken down to the respirable size range during shipping, handling, or use, and thus may be inhaled.

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion**Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):**

Contains Silica dust that can cause severe and permanent lung damage and other diseases.

Breathing silica dust can cause silicosis, a lung disease that can cause serious breathing difficulties and death.

Breathing Silica dust may cause cancer.

Breathing silica dust may cause scleroderma, a scarring of the skin and internal organs.

Breathing silica dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness, even though permanent lung damage may be occurring.

Chronic Exposure: Dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis. Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs and possibly cancer. There is evidence that exposure to respirable silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of Scleroderma, tuberculosis and kidney disorders.

Carcinogenicity Listings:

NTP:

Known carcinogen

OSHA:

Not listed as a carcinogen

IARC Monographs:

Group 1 Carcinogen

California Proposition 65:

Known carcinogen

NTP: The National Toxicology Program, in its "Ninth Report on Carcinogens" (released May 15, 2000) concluded that "Respirable crystalline silica (RCS), primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to RCS and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust (reviewed in IAC, 1997; Brown *et al.*, 1997; Hind *et al.*, 1997)

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IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there was "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources", and that there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz or cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1)." The IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances or studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates..." (1997)

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Undue breathlessness, wheezing, cough, and sputum production.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Also lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung (silicosis) which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases and which increases susceptibility to pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effect of exposure.

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Irrigate (flush) eyes immediately and repeatedly with clean water. Wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. If irritation or inflammation occurs seek prompt medical attention. For gross inhalation, remove person immediately to fresh air, give artificial respiration as needed. Get prompt medical attention.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Spills: If spilled, use dustless methods (vacuum) and place into closable container for disposal or flush with water. Do not dry sweep. Wear protective equipment specified below.

Waste Disposal Method: The packaging and material may be land filled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust. This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under RCRA or CERCLA.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Inhalation: DO NOT BREATHE DUST. In dusty environments, the use of an OSHA, MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator is recommended. Local exhaust can be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels.

Eyes: Wear tight fitting goggles

WARN EMPLOYEES AND/OR CUSTOMERS OF THE HAZARDS AND REQUIRED OSHA PRECAUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

NOTE: The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to silica contained in our products. Customers-users must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations and orders covering silica.